

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Email gigi rentan mengalami diskolorasi yang akan mempengaruhi estetika. Perawatan untuk diskolorasi ekstrinsik bisa menggunakan perawatan *bleaching*, tetapi bahan *bleaching* yang bersifat asam memiliki efek samping terjadinya erosi pada gigi sehingga mempengaruhi kekasaran permukaan gigi, bahan alternatif *bleaching* diharapkan mampu meminimalisir efek samping dari bahan *bleaching* pada umumnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan kekasaran permukaan pasca *bleaching* dengan ekstrak siwak, jeruk nipis, dan jambu biji menggunakan teknik *home bleaching*.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimental laboratoris dengan sampel gigi premolar berjumlah 24 kemudian dibagi menjadi empat kelompok yaitu ekstrak siwak 100%, ekstrak jeruk nipis 100%, ekstrak jambu biji 100%, dan kelompok kontrol dengan saliva pH 6,8. Data hasil penelitian dianalisa dengan uji statistik parametrik *One-Way Anova*.

**Hasil :** Analisa data penelitian kekasaran permukaan gigi setelah diuji dengan *One-Way Anova* didapatkan hasil signifikansi 0,752 ( $P>0,05$ ) yang artinya tidak terdapat perbedaan kekasaran permukaan gigi secara signifikan antar kelompok.

**Kesimpulan :** Ketiga ekstrak tersebut mengandung kalsium dan fosfat yang dapat melindungi gigi dari asam, sehingga nilai kekasaran permukaan gigi relatif tidak ada perbedaan.

**Kata Kunci :** Diskolorasi gigi, alternatif bahan *bleaching*, erosi gigi, kekasaran permukaan gigi.

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Enamel of the teeth were vulnerable to discoloration and would affect the aesthetics of the teeth. The treatment for extrinsic discoloration could use bleaching treatments, however bleaching has side effects that could cause erosion of the teeth and would also affect the roughness of the enamel surface, alternative bleaching agents were expected to minimize the side effects of bleaching agents in general. The purpose of this study was to know the differences in surface roughness after bleaching with siwak extract, lime, and guava using home bleaching technique.

**Method :** This study was a laboratory experimental study with samples of premolar teeth, 24 teeth were then divided into four groups: 100% siwak extract, 100% lime extract, 100% guava extract, and a control group with pH 6.8 saliva. The results of the research data were analyzed by the One-Way Anova.

**Results :** Analysis of research data on tooth surfaces after being collected with One-Way Anova obtained a result 0.752 ( $P > 0.05$ ) which means there was no significant differences among groups.

**Conclusion :** The three extracts also contain calcium and phosphate which could protect the teeth from acid, so the surface roughness of the tooth could be prevented.

**Keywords :** tooth discoloration, alternative material bleaching, tooth erosion, tooth surface roughness.